SUBCHAPTER A : DEFINITIONS

§115.10
Effective May 22, 1997

§115.10. Definitions.

Unless specifically defined in the Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA) or in the rules of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (commission), the terms used by the commission have the meanings commonly ascribed to them in the field of air pollution control. In addition to the terms which are defined by the TCAA, the following terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Alcohol (used in offset lithographic printing) - For the purposes of complying with §§115.442, 115.443, 115.445, 115.446, and 115.449 of this title (relating to Offset Lithographic Printing), an alcohol is any of the hydroxyl-containing organic compounds with a molecular weight equal to or less than 74.12, (which includes methanol, ethanol, propanol, and butanol).

Alcohol substitutes (used in offset lithographic printing) - Nonalcohol additives that contain volatile organic compounds (VOC) and are used in the fountain solution. Some additives are used to reduce the surface tension of water; others (especially in the newspaper industry) are added to prevent piling (ink build-up).

Architectural coating - Any protective or decorative coating applied to the interior or exterior of a building or structure, including latex paint, alkyd paints, stains, lacquers, varnishes, and urethanes.

Automotive basecoat/clearcoat system (used in vehicle refinishing (body shops)) - A topcoat system composed of a pigmented basecoat portion and a transparent clearcoat portion. The volatile organic compound (VOC) content of a basecoat (bc)/clearcoat (cc) system shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$VOC\ T_{bc/cc} = \frac{VOC_{bc} + (2 \times VOC_{cc})}{3}$$

where:

$VOC\ T_{bc/cc}$ is the VOC content, in pounds of VOC per gallon (less water and exempt solvent) as applied, in the basecoat/clearcoat system;

VOC_{bc} is the VOC content, in pounds of VOC per gallon (less water and exempt solvent) as applied, of any given basecoat; and

VOC_{cc} is the VOC content, in pounds of VOC per gallon (less water and exempt solvent) as applied, of any given clearcoat.

Automotive precoat (used in vehicle refinishing (body shops)) - Any coating that is applied to bare metal to deactivate the metal surface for corrosion resistance to a subsequent water-based primer. This coating is applied to bare metal solely for the prevention of flash rusting.

Automotive pretreatment (used in vehicle refinishing (body shops)) - Any coating which contains a minimum of 0.5% acid by weight that is applied directly to bare metal surfaces to etch the metal surface for corrosion resistance and adhesion.

Automotive primer or primer surfacers (used in vehicle refinishing (body shops)) - Any base coat, sealer, or intermediate coat which is applied prior to colorant or aesthetic coats.

Automotive sealers (used in vehicle refinishing (body shops)) - Coatings that are formulated with resins which, when dried, are not readily soluble in typical solvents. These coatings act as a shield for surfaces over which they are sprayed by resisting the penetration of solvents which are in the final topcoat.

Automotive specialty coatings (used in vehicle refinishing (body shops)) - Coatings or additives which are necessary due to unusual job performance requirements. These coatings or additives prevent the occurrence of surface defects and impart or improve desirable coating properties. These products include, but are not limited to, uniform finish blenders, elastomeric materials for coating of flexible plastic parts, coatings for non-metallic parts, jambing clear coatings, gloss flatteners, and anti-glare/safety coatings.

Automotive three-stage system (used in vehicle refinishing (body shops)) - A topcoat system composed of a pigmented basecoat portion, a semitransparent midcoat portion, and a transparent clearcoat portion. The volatile organic compound (VOC) content of a three-stage system shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$VOC\ T_{3\text{-}stage} = \frac{VOC_{bc} + VOC_{mc} + (2 \times VOC_{cc})}{4}$$

where:

$VOC\ T_{3\text{-}stage}$ is the VOC content, in pounds of VOC per gallon (less water and exempt solvent) as applied, in the three-stage system;

VOC_{bc} is the VOC content, in pounds of VOC per gallon (less water and exempt solvent) as applied, of any given basecoat;

VOC_{mc} is the VOC content, in pounds of VOC per gallon (less water and exempt solvent) as applied, of any given midcoat; and

VOC_{cc} is the VOC content, in pounds of VOC per gallon (less water and exempt solvent) as applied, of any given clearcoat.

Automotive wipe-down solutions (used in vehicle refinishing (body shops)) - Any solution used for cleaning and surface preparation.

Bakery oven - An oven for baking bread or any other yeast-leavened products.

Batch (used in offset lithographic printing) - A supply of fountain solution that is prepared and used without alteration until completely used or removed from the printing process.

Beaumont/Port Arthur area - Hardin, Jefferson, and Orange Counties.

Capture efficiency - The amount of VOC collected by a capture system which is expressed as a percentage derived from the weight per unit time of VOC entering a capture system and delivered to a control device divided by the weight per unit time of total VOC generated by a source of VOC.

Capture system - All equipment (including, but not limited to, hoods, ducts, fans, booths, ovens, dryers, etc.) that contains, collects, and transports an air pollutant to a control device.

Carbon adsorber - An add-on control device which uses activated carbon to adsorb volatile organic compounds from a gas stream.

Carbon adsorption system - A carbon adsorber with an inlet and outlet for exhaust gases and a system to regenerate the saturated adsorbent.

Cleaning solution (used in offset lithographic printing) - Liquids used to remove ink and debris from the operating surfaces of the printing press and its parts.

Clear coat (used in wood parts and products coating) - A coating which lacks opacity or which is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.

Clear sealers (used in wood parts and products coating) - Liquids applied over stains, toners, and other coatings to protect these coatings from marring during handling and to limit absorption of succeeding coatings.

Coating - A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to paints, varnishes, sealants, adhesives, thinners, diluents, inks, maskants, and temporary protective coatings.

Coating application system - Devices or equipment designed for the purpose of applying a coating material to a surface. The devices may include, but not be limited to, brushes, sprayers, flow coaters, dip tanks, rollers, knife coaters, and extrusion coaters.

Coating line - An operation consisting of a series of one or more coating application systems and including associated flashoff area(s), drying area(s), and oven(s) wherein a surface coating is applied, dried, or cured.

Cold solvent cleaning - A batch process that uses liquid solvent to remove soils from the surfaces of metal parts or to dry the parts by spraying, brushing, flushing, and/or immersion while maintaining the solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning (hand cleaning) is not included in this definition.

Component - A piece of equipment, including, but not limited to pumps, valves, compressors, and pressure relief valves, which has the potential to leak volatile organic compounds.

Condensate - Liquids that result from the cooling and/or pressure changes of produced natural gas. Once these liquids are processed at gas plants or refineries or in any other manner, they are no longer considered condensates.

Consumer-solvent products - Products sold or offered for sale by wholesale or retail outlets for individual, commercial, or industrial use which may contain VOC, including household products, toiletries, aerosol products, rubbing compounds, windshield washer fluid, polishes and waxes, nonindustrial adhesives, space deodorants, moth control products, or laundry treatments.

Continuous monitoring - Any monitoring device used to comply with a continuous monitoring requirement of this chapter will be considered continuous if it can be demonstrated that at least 95% of the required data is captured.

Control device - Equipment (such as an incinerator or carbon adsorber) used to reduce, by destruction or removal, the amount of air pollutant(s) in an air stream prior to discharge to the ambient air.

Control system - A combination of one or more capture system(s) and control device(s) working in concert to reduce discharges of air pollutants to the ambient air.

Conveyorized degreasing - A solvent cleaning process that uses an automated parts handling system, typically a conveyor, to automatically provide a continuous supply of metal parts to be

cleaned or dried using either cold solvent or vaporized solvent. A conveyorized degreasing process is fully enclosed except for the conveyor inlet and exit portals.

Custody transfer - The transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

Cutback asphalt - Any asphaltic cement which has been liquified by blending with petroleum solvents (diluents).

Dallas/Fort Worth area - Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant Counties.

Drum (metal) - Any cylindrical metal shipping container with a nominal capacity equal to or greater than 12 gallons (45.4 liters) but equal to or less than 110 gallons (416 liters).

El Paso area - El Paso County.

Exempt solvent - Those carbon compounds or mixtures of carbon compounds used as solvents which have been excluded from the definition of volatile organic compounds.

External floating roof - A cover or roof in an open-top tank which rests upon or is floated upon the liquid being contained and is equipped with a single or double seal to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell. A double seal consists of two complete and separate closure seals, one above the other, containing an enclosed space between them. An external floating roof storage tank which is equipped with a self-supporting fixed roof (typically a bolted aluminum geodesic dome) shall be considered to be an internal floating roof storage tank.

Extreme performance coating - A coating intended for exposure to extreme environmental conditions, such as continuous outdoor exposure; temperatures frequently above 95°C (203°F); detergents; abrasive and scouring agents; solvents; and corrosive solutions, chemicals, or atmospheres.

Final repair coat (used in wood parts and products coating) - Liquids applied to correct imperfections or damage to the topcoat.

Flexographic printing process - A method of printing in which the image areas are raised above the non-image areas, and the image carrier is made of an elastomeric material.

Fountain solution (used in offset lithographic printing) - A mixture of water, nonvolatile printing chemicals, and an additive (liquid) that reduces the surface tension of the water so that it spreads easily across the printing plate surface. The fountain solution wets the nonimage areas so that the ink is maintained within the image areas. Isopropyl alcohol, a volatile organic compound, is the most common additive used to reduce the surface tension of the fountain solution.

Fugitive emission - Any volatile organic compound entering the atmosphere which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening designed to direct or control its flow.

Gasoline - Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure (RVP) of four pounds per square inch (27.6 kPa) or greater which is produced for use as a motor fuel and is commonly called gasoline.

Gasoline bulk plant - A gasoline loading and/or unloading facility, excluding marine terminals, having a gasoline throughput less than 20,000 gallons (75,708 liters) per day, averaged over any consecutive 30-day period. A motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility is not a gasoline bulk plant.

Gasoline terminal - A gasoline loading and/or unloading facility, excluding marine terminals, having a gasoline throughput equal to or greater than 20,000 gallons (75,708 liters) per day, averaged over any consecutive 30-day period.

Hand-held lawn and garden and utility equipment - Equipment that requires its full weight to be supported by the operator to perform its function and requires multi-positional operation.

Heatset (used in offset lithographic printing) - Any operation where heat is required to evaporate ink oil from the printing ink. Hot air dryers are used to deliver the heat.

High-bake coatings - Coatings designed to cure at temperatures above 194 degrees Fahrenheit.

High-volume low-pressure spray guns - Equipment used to apply coatings by means of a spray gun which operates between 0.1 and 10.0 pounds per square inch gauge air pressure.

Houston/Galveston area - Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties.

Independent small business marketer of gasoline - A person engaged in the marketing of gasoline who owns the dispensing equipment at a motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility and receives at least 50% of his annual income from the marketing of gasoline. A person is not an independent small business marketer of gasoline if such person:

(A) is a refiner; or

(B) controls (i.e., owns more than 50% of a business or corporation's stock), is controlled by, or is under common control with, a refiner; or

(C) is otherwise directly or indirectly affiliated with a re-finer or with a person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a refiner (unless the sole affiliation is by means of a supply contract or an agreement or contract to use a trademark, trade name, service mark, or other identifying symbol or name owned by such refiner or any such person).

Industrial solid waste - Solid waste resulting from, or incidental to, any process of industry or manufacturing, or mining or agricultural operations, classified as follows:

(A) Class I industrial solid waste or Class I waste is any industrial solid waste designated as Class I by the Executive Director as any industrial solid waste or mixture of industrial solid wastes that because of its concentration or physical or chemical characteristics is toxic, corrosive, flammable, a strong sensitizer or irritant, a generator of sudden pressure by decomposition, heat, or other means, and may pose a substantial present or potential danger to human health or the environment when improperly processed, stored, transported, or otherwise managed, including hazardous industrial waste, as defined in §335.1 of this title (relating to Definitions) and §335.505 of this title (relating to Class I Waste Determination).

(B) Class II industrial solid waste is any individual solid waste or combination of industrial solid wastes that cannot be described as Class I or Class III, as defined in §335.506 of this title (relating to Class II Waste Determination).

(C) Class III industrial solid waste is any inert and essentially insoluble industrial solid waste, including materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, and certain plastics and rubber, etc., that are not readily decomposable as defined in §335.507 of this title (relating to Class III Waste Determination).

Internal floating cover - A cover or floating roof in a fixed roof tank which rests upon or is floated upon the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the cover edge and tank shell. An external floating roof storage tank which is equipped with a self-supporting fixed roof (typically a bolted aluminum geodesic dome) shall be considered to be an internal floating roof storage tank.

Leak - A volatile organic compound concentration greater than 10,000 parts per million by volume (ppmv) or the amount specified by applicable rule, whichever is lower; or the dripping or exuding of process fluid based on sight, smell, or sound.

Leak-free marine vessel - A marine vessel whose cargo tank closures (hatch covers, expansion domes, ullage openings, butterworth covers and gauging covers) were inspected prior to cargo transfer operations and all such closures were properly secured such that no leaks of liquid or vapors can be detected by sight, sound, or smell. Cargo tank closures shall meet the applicable rules or regulations of the marine vessel's classification society or flag state. Cargo tank pressure/vacuum valves shall be operating within the range specified by the marine vessel's classification society or flag state and seated when tank pressure is less than 80% of set point pressure such that no vapor leaks can be detected by sight, sound, or smell. As an alternative, a marine vessel operated at negative pressure is assumed to be leak-free for the purpose of this standard.

Liquid-mounted seal - A primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof around the circumference of the tank.

Lithography (used in offset lithographic printing) - A printing process where the image and nonimage areas are chemically differentiated; the image area is oil receptive, and the nonimage area is water receptive. This method differs from other printing methods, where the image is a raised or recessed surface.

Low-bake coatings - Coatings designed to cure at temperatures of 194 degrees Fahrenheit or less.

Marine loading facility - The loading arm(s), pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and valves that are part of a single system used to fill a marine vessel at a single geographic site. Loading equipment that is physically separate (i.e., does not share common piping, valves, and other loading equipment) is considered to be a separate marine loading facility.

Marine loading operation - The transfer of oil, gasoline, or other volatile organic liquids at any affected marine terminal, beginning with the connections made to a marine vessel and ending with the disconnection from the marine vessel.

Marine terminal - Any marine facility or structure constructed to load oil, gasoline, or other volatile organic liquid bulk cargo into a marine vessel. A marine terminal consists of one or more marine loading facilities.

Marine vessel - Any watercraft used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, and that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries, oil, gasoline, or other volatile organic liquid in bulk as a cargo or cargo residue.

Mechanical shoe seal - A metal sheet which is held vertically against the storage tank wall by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

Motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility - Any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

Municipal solid waste facility - All contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for processing, storing, or disposing of solid waste. A facility may be publicly or privately owned and may consist of several processing, storage, or disposal operational units, e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them.

Municipal solid waste landfill - A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined under 257.2 of 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 257. A municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) unit also may receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small-quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit, or a lateral expansion.

Municipal solid waste landfill emissions - Any gas derived from a natural process through the decomposition of organic waste deposited in a municipal solid waste disposal site or from the VOC in the waste.

Natural gas/gasoline processing - A process that extracts condensate from gases obtained from natural gas production and/or fractionates natural gas liquids into component products, such as ethane, propane, butane, and natural gasoline. The following facilities shall be included in this definition if, and only if, located on the same property as a natural gas/gasoline processing operation defined above: compressor stations, dehydration units, sweetening units, field treatment, underground storage, liquified natural gas units, and field gas gathering systems.

Non-flat architectural coating - Any coating which registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85° gloss meter or 5 or greater on a 60° gloss meter, and which is identified on the label as gloss, semigloss, or eggshell enamel coating.

Non-heatset (used in offset lithographic printing) - Any operation where the printing inks are set without the use of heat. For the purposes of this rule, ultraviolet-cured and electron beam-cured inks are considered non-heatset.

Offset lithography - A printing process that transfers the ink film from the lithographic plate to an intermediary surface (blanket) which, in turn, transfers the ink film to the substrate.

Opaque ground coats and enamels (used in wood parts and products coating) - Colored, opaque liquids applied to wood or wood composition substrates which completely hide the color of the substrate in a single coat.

Open-top vapor degreasing - A batch solvent cleaning process that is open to the air and which uses boiling solvent to create solvent vapor used to clean or dry metal parts through condensation of the hot solvent vapors on the colder metal parts.

Owner or operator of a motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility (as used in §§115.241-115.249 of this title, relating to Control of Vehicle Refueling Emissions (Stage II) at Motor Vehicle Fuel Dispensing Facilities) - Any person who owns, leases, operates, or controls the motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility.

Packaging rotogravure printing - Any rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, or any other substrate which is, in subsequent operations, formed into packaging products or labels.

Pail (metal) - Any cylindrical metal shipping container with a nominal capacity equal to or greater than 1 gallon (3.8 liters) but less than 12 gallons (45.4 liters) and constructed of 29 gauge or heavier material.

Petroleum refinery - Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of crude oil, or through the redistillation, cracking, extraction, reforming, or other processing of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

Polymer and resin manufacturing process - A process that produces any of the following polymers or resins: polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, and styrenebutadiene latex.

Pounds of volatile organic compounds (VOC) per gallon of coating (minus water and exempt solvents) - Basis for emission limits for surface coating processes. Can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Pounds of VOC per gallon of coating (minus water and exempt solvents)} = \frac{W_v}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where:

W_v = weight of VOC, in pounds, contained in V_m gallons of coating
V_m = volume of coating, generally assumed to be one gallon
V_w = volume of water, in gallons, contained in V_m gallons of coating
V_{es} = volume of exempt solvents, in gallons, contained in V_m gallons of coating

Pounds of volatile organic compounds (VOC) per gallon of solids - Basis for emission limits for surface coating process. Can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Pounds of VOC per gallon of solids} = \frac{W_v}{V_m - V_v - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where:

W_v = weight of VOC, in pounds, contained in V_m gallons of coating
V_m = volume of coating, generally assumed to be one gallon
V_v = volume of VOC, in gallons, contained in V_m gallons of coating
V_w = volume of water, in gallons, contained in V_m gallons of coating
V_{es} = volume of exempt solvents, in gallons, contained in V_m gallons of coating

Printing line - An operation consisting of a series of one or more printing processes and including associated drying areas.

Process or processes - Any action, operation, or treatment embracing chemical, commercial, industrial, or manufacturing factors such as combustion units, kilns, stills, dryers, roasters, and equipment used in connection therewith, and all other methods or forms of manufacturing or processing that may emit smoke, particulate matter, gaseous matter, or visible emissions.

Property - All land under common control or ownership coupled with all improvements on such land, and all fixed or movable objects on such land, or any vessel on the waters of this state.

Publication rotogravure printing - Any rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, or other types of printed materials.

Remote reservoir cold solvent cleaning - Any cold solvent cleaning operation in which liquid solvent is pumped to a sink-like work area that drains solvent back into an enclosed container while parts are being cleaned, allowing no solvent to pool in the work area.

Rotogravure printing - The application of words, designs, and/or pictures to any substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves a recessed image area. The recessed area is loaded with ink and pressed directly to the substrate for image transfer.

Semitransparent spray stains and toners (used in wood parts and products coating) - Colored liquids applied to wood to change or enhance the surface without concealing the surface, including but not limited to, toners and nongrain-raising stains.

Semitransparent wiping and glazing stains (used in wood parts and products coating) - Colored liquids applied to wood that require multiple wiping steps to enhance the grain character and to partially fill the porous surface of the wood.

Shellacs (used in wood parts and products coating) - Coatings formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (laccifer lacca), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

Sludge - Any solid or semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant; water supply treatment plant, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant; or air pollution control equipment.

Solid waste - Garbage, rubbish, refuse, sludge from a waste water treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control equipment, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or containerized gaseous material resulting from industrial, municipal, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community and institutional activities. The term does not include:

(A) solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges subject to regulation by permit issued under the Water Code, Chapter 26;

(B) soil, dirt, rock, sand, and other natural or man-made inert solid materials used to fill land, if the object of the fill is to make the land suitable for the construction of surface improvements; or

(C) waste materials that result from activities associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources, and other substance or material regulated by the Railroad Commission of Texas under the Natural Resources Code, 91.101, unless the waste, substance, or material results from activities associated with gasoline plants, natural gas liquids processing plants, pressure maintenance plants, or repressurizing plants and is hazardous waste as defined by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended (42 USC, 6901 et seq).

Source - A point of origin of air contaminants, whether privately or publicly owned or operated. Upon request of a source owner, the Executive Director shall determine whether multiple processes emitting air contaminants from a single point of emission will be treated as a single source or as multiple sources.

Submerged fill pipe - A fill pipe that extends from the top of a tank to have a maximum clearance of six inches (15.2 cm) from the bottom or, when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, that has a discharge opening entirely submerged when the pipe used to withdraw liquid from the tank can no longer withdraw liquid in normal operation.

Surface coating processes - Operations which utilize a coating application system.

(A) **Large appliance coating** - The coating of doors, cases, lids, panels, and interior support parts of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, and other large appliances.

(B) **Metal furniture coating** - The coating of metal furniture (tables, chairs, wastebaskets, beds, desks, lockers, benches, shelves, file cabinets, lamps, and other metal furniture products) or the coating of any metal part which will be a part of a nonmetal furniture product.

(C) **Coil coating** - The coating of any flat metal sheet or strip supplied in rolls or coils.

(D) **Paper coating** - The coating of paper and pressure-sensitive tapes (regardless of substrate and including paper, fabric, and plastic film) and related web coating processes on plastic film (including typewriter ribbons, photographic film, and magnetic tape) and metal foil (including decorative, gift wrap, and packaging).

(E) **Fabric coating** - The application of coatings to fabric, which includes rubber application (rainwear, tents, and industrial products such as gaskets and diaphragms).

(F) **Vinyl coating** - The use of printing or any decorative or protective topcoat applied over vinyl sheets or vinyl-coated fabric.

(G) **Can coating** - The coating of cans for beverages (including beer), edible products (including meats, fruit, vegetables, and others), tennis balls, motor oil, paints, and other mass-produced cans.

(H) **Automobile coating** - The assembly-line coating of passenger cars, or passenger car derivatives, capable of seating 12 or fewer passengers.

(I) **Light-duty truck coating** - The assembly-line coating of motor vehicles rated at 8,500 pounds (3,855.5 kg) gross vehicle weight or less and designed primarily for the transportation of property, or derivatives such as pickups, vans, and window vans.

(J) **Miscellaneous metal parts and products coating** - The coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products in the following categories:

(I) large farm machinery (harvesting, fertilizing, and planting machines, tractors, combines, etc.);

(ii) small farm machinery (lawn and garden tractors, lawn mowers, rototillers, etc.);

(iii) small appliances (fans, mixers, blenders, crock pots, dehumidifiers, vacuum cleaners, etc.);

(iv) commercial machinery (computers and auxiliary equipment, typewriters, calculators, vending machines, etc.);

(v) industrial machinery (pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers, transformers, etc.);

(vi) fabricated metal products (metal-covered doors, frames, etc.); and

(vii) any other category of coated metal products, except the specified list in subparagraphs (A)-(I) of surface coating processes, including, but not limited to, those which are included in the Standard Industrial Classification Code major group 33 (primary metal industries), major group 34 (fabricated metal products), major group 35 (nonelectrical machinery), major group 36 (electrical machinery), major group 37 (transportation equipment), major group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), and major group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries).

(K) **Factory surface coating of flat wood paneling** - Coating of flat wood paneling products, including hardboard, hardwood plywood, particle board, printed interior paneling, and tile board.

(L) **Mirror backing coating** - The application of coatings to the silvered surface of a mirror.

(M) **Wood parts and products coating** - The coating of wood parts and products, excluding factory surface coating of flat wood paneling.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) batch distillation operation - A SOCMI noncontinuous distillation operation in which a discrete quantity or batch of liquid feed is charged into a distillation unit and distilled at one time. After the initial charging of the liquid feed, no additional liquid is added during the distillation operation.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) batch process - Any SOCMI noncontinuous reactor process which is not characterized by steady-state conditions, and in which reactants are not added and products are not removed simultaneously.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) distillation operation - A SOCMI operation separating one or more feed stream(s) into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor-phase as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) distillation unit - A SOCMI device or vessel in which distillation operations occur, including all associated internals (including, but not limited to, trays and packing), accessories (including, but not limited to, reboilers, condensers, vacuum pumps, and steam jets), and recovery devices (such as absorbers, carbon adsorbers, and condensers) which are capable of, and used for, recovering chemicals for use, reuse, or sale.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) reactor process - A SOCMI unit operation in which one or more chemicals, or reactants other than air, are combined or decomposed in such a way, that their molecular structures are altered and one or more new organic compounds are formed.

Synthetic organic chemical manufacturing process - A process that produces, as intermediates or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in Table I of this section.

System or device - Any article, chemical, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, the use of which may eliminate, reduce, or control the emission of air contaminants to the atmosphere.

Tank-truck tank - Any storage tank having a capacity greater than 1,000 gallons, mounted on a tank-truck or trailer. Vacuum trucks used exclusively for maintenance and spill response are not considered to be tank-truck tanks.

Topcoat (used in wood parts and products coating) - A coating which provides the final protective and aesthetic properties to wood finishes.

Transfer efficiency - The amount of coating solids deposited onto the surface of a part or product divided by the total amount of coating solids delivered to the coating application system.

Transport vessel - Any land-based mode of transportation (truck or rail) that is equipped with a storage tank having a capacity greater than 1,000 gallons which is used primarily to transport oil, gasoline, or other volatile organic liquid bulk cargo. Vacuum trucks used exclusively for maintenance and spill response are not considered to be transport vessels.

True partial pressure - The absolute aggregate partial pressure (psia) of all VOC in a gas stream.

True vapor pressure - The absolute aggregate partial vapor pressure (psia) of all VOC at the temperature of storage, handling, or processing.

Vapor balance system - A system which provides for containment of hydrocarbon vapors by returning displaced vapors from the receiving vessel back to the originating vessel.

Vapor-mounted seal - A primary seal mounted so there is an annular space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bound by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof or cover.

Vapor recovery system - Any control system which utilizes vapor collection equipment to route VOC to a control device that reduces VOC emissions.

Vapor-tight - Not capable of allowing the passage of gases at the pressures encountered except where other acceptable leak-tight conditions are prescribed in the Regulations.

Varnishes (used in wood parts and products coating) - Clear wood finishes formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air.

Vehicle refinishing (body shops) - The repair and recoating of vehicles, including, but not limited to, motorcycles, passenger cars, vans, light-duty trucks, medium-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, buses, and other vehicle body parts, bodies, and cabs by a commercial operation other than the original manufacturer. The repair and recoating of trailers and construction equipment are not included.

Vent - Any duct, stack, chimney, flue, conduit, or other device used to conduct air contaminants into the atmosphere.

Volatile organic compound - Any compound of carbon or mixture of carbon compounds excluding methane, ethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), methylene chloride (dichloromethane), perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene), trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11), dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12), chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22), trifluoromethane (HFC-23), 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113), 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115), 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123), 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124), pentafluoroethane (HFC-125), 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134), 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a), 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b), 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b), 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a), 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a), parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, acetone, 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca), 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb), 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee), carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:

(A) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

(B) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

(C) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

(D) sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) water separator - Any tank, box, sump, or other container in which any VOC floating on or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container is physically separated and removed from water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

Wash coat (used in wood parts and products coating) - A low-solids clear liquid applied over semitransparent stains and toners to protect the color coats and to set the fibers for subsequent sanding or to separate spray stains from wiping stains to enhance color depth.

Waxy, high pour point crude oil - A crude oil with a pour point of 50°F (10°C) or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils."

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPDB No.*	Chemical	OCPDB No.*	Chemical
20	Acetal	410	Benzil
30	Acetaldehyde	420	Benzilic acid
40	Acetaldol	430	Benzoic acid
50	Acetamide	440	Benzoin
65	Acetanilide	450	Benzonitrile
70	Acetic acid	460	Benzophenone
80	Acetic anhydride	480	Benzotrichloride
90	Acetone	490	Benzoyl chloride
100	Acetone cyanohydrin	500	Benzyl alcohol
110	Acetonitrile	510	Benzyl amine
120	Acetophenone	520	Benzyl benzoate
125	Acetyl chloride	530	Benzyl chloride
130	Acetylene	540	Benzyl dichloride
140	Acrolein	550	Biphenyl
150	Acrylamide	560	Bisphenol A
160	Acrylic acid and esters	570	Bromobenzene
170	Acrylonitrile	580	Bromonaphthalene
180	Adipic acid	590	Butadiene
185	Adiponitrile	592	1-butene
190	Alkyl naphthalenes	600	n-butyl acetate
200	Allyl alcohol	630	n-butyl acrylate
210	Allyl chloride	640	n-butyl alcohol
220	Aminobenzoic acid	650	s-butyl alcohol
230	Aminoethylethanolamine	660	t-butyl alcohol
235	p-Aminophenol	670	n-butylamine
240	Amyl acetates	680	s-butylamine
250	Amyl alcohols	690	t-butylamine
260	Amyl amine	700	p-tert-butyl benzoic acid
270	Amyl chloride	710	1,3-butylene glycol
280	Amyl mercaptans	750	n-butyraldehyde
290	Amyl phenol	760	Butyric acid
300	Aniline	770	Butyric anhydride
310	Aniline hydrochloride	780	Butyronitrile
320	Anisidine	785	Caprolactam
330	Anisole	790	Carbon disulfide
340	Anthranilic acid	800	Carbon tetrabromide
350	Anthraquinone	810	Carbon tetrachloride
360	Benzaldehyde	820	Cellulose acetate
370	Benzamide	840	Chloroacetic acid
380	Benzene	850	m-chloroaniline
390	Benzenedisulfonic acid	860	o-chloroaniline
400	Benzenesulfonic acid	870	p-chloroaniline

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPDB No.*	Chemical	OCPDB No.*	Chemical
880	Chlorobenzaldehyde	1220	p-dichlorobenzene
890	Chlorobenzene	1221	Dichlorodifluoromethane
900	Chlorobenzoic acid	1240	Dichloroethyl ether
905	Chlorobenzotrichloride	1244	1,2-dichloroethane (EDC)
910	Chlorobenzoyl chloride	1250	Dichlorohydrin
920	Chlorodifluoroethane	1270	Dichloropropene
921	Chlorodifluoromethane	1280	Dicyclohexylamine
930	Chloroform	1290	Diethylamine
940	Chloronapthalene	1300	Diethylene glycol
950	o-chloronitrobenzene	1304	Diethylene glycol diethyl ether
951	p-chloronitrobenzene	1305	Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether
960	Chlorophenols	1310	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
964	Chloroprene	1320	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate
965	Chlorosulfonic acid		
970	m-chlorotoluene	1330	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
980	o-chlorotoluene	1340	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
990	p-chlorotoluene		
992	Chlorotrifluoromethane	1360	Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
1000	m-cresol	1420	Diethyl sulfate
1010	o-cresol1020p-cresol	1430	Difluoroethane
1021	Mixed cresols	1440	Diisobutylene
1030	Cresylic acid	1442	Diisodecyl phthalate
1040	Crotonaldehyde	1444	Diisooctyl phthalate
1050	Crotonic acid	1450	Dikethene
1060	Cumene	1460	Dimethylamine
1070	Cumene hydroperoxide	1470	N,N-dimethylaniline
1080	Cyanoacetic acid	1480	N,N-dimethyl ether
1090	Cyanogen chloride	1490	N,N-dimethylformamide
1100	Cyanuric acid	1495	Dimethylhydrazine
1110	Cyanuric chloride	1500	Dimethyl sulfate
1120	Cyclohexane	1510	Dimethyl sulfide
1130	Cyclohexanol	1520	Dimethyl sulfoxide
1140	Cyclohexanone	1530	Dimethyl terephthalate
1150	Cyclohexene	1540	3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
1160	Cyclohexylamine	1545	Dinitrophenol
1170	Cyclooctadiene	1550	Dinitrotoluene
1180	Decanol	1560	Dioxane
1190	Diacetone alcohol	1570	Dioxolane
1200	Diaminobenzoic acid	1580	Diphenylamine
1210	Dichloroaniline	1590	Diphenyl oxide
1215	m-dichlorobenzene	1600	Diphenyl thiourea
1216	o-dichlorobenzene	1610	Dipropylene glycol

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPDB No.*	Chemical	OCPDB No.*	Chemical
1620	Dodecene	2050	Formamide
1630	Dodecylaniline	2060	Formic acid
1640	Dodecylphenol	2070	Fumaric acid
1650	Epichlorohydrin	2073	Furfural
1660	Ethanol	2090	Glycerol (Synthetic)
1661	Ethanolamines	2091	Glycerol dichlorohydrin
1670	Ethyl acetate	2100	Glycerol triether
1680	Ethyl acetoacetate	2110	Glycine
1690	Ethyl acrylate	2120	Glyoxal
1700	Ethylamine	2145	Hexachlorobenzene
1710	Ethylbenzene	2150	Hexachloroethane
1720	Ethyl bromide	2160	Hexadecyl alcohol
1730	Ethylcellulose	2165	Hexamethylenediamine
1740	Ethyl chloride	2170	Hexamethylene glycol
1750	Ethyl chloroacetate	2180	Hexamethylenetetramine
1760	Ethylcyanoacetate	2190	Hydrogen cyanide
1770	Ethylene	2200	Hydroquinone
1780	Ethylene carbonate	2210	p-hydroxybenzoic acid
1790	Ethylene chlorohydrin	2240	Isoamylene
1800	Ethylenediamine	2250	Isobutanol
1810	Ethylene dibromide	2260	Isobutyl acetate
1830	Ethylene glycol	2261	Isobutylene
1840	Ethylene glycol diacetate	2270	Isobutyraldehyde
1870	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	2280	Isobutyric acid
1890	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2300	Isodecanol
1900	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	2320	Isooctyl alcohol
		2321	Isopentane
1910	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	2330	Isophorone
1920	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	2340	Isophthalic acid
		2350	Isoprene
1930	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	2360	Isopropanol
1940	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	2370	Isopropyl acetate
		2380	Isopropylamine
1960	Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether	2390	Isopropyl chloride
1970	Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2400	Isopropylphenol
1980	Ethylene oxide	2410	Ketene
1990	Ethyl ether	2414	Linear alkyl sulfonate
2000	2-ethylhexanol	2417	Linear alkylbenzene
2010	Ethyl orthoformate	2420	Maleic acid
2020	Ethyl oxalate	2430	Maleic anhydride
2030	Ethyl sodium oxalacetate	2440	Malic acid
2040	Formaldehyde	2450	Mesityl oxide

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPDB No.*	Chemical	OCPDB No.*	Chemical
2455	Metanilic acid	2830	Octyl phenol
2460	Methacrylic acid	2840	Paraldehyde
2490	Methallyl chloride	2850	Pentaerythritol
2500	Methanol	2851	n-pentane
2510	Methyl acetate	2855	l-pentene
2520	Methyl acetoacetate	2860	Perchloroethylene
2530	Methylamine	2882	Perchloromethyl mercaptan
2540	n-methylaniline	2890	o-phenetidine
2545	Methyl bromide	2900	p-phenetidine
2550	Methyl butynol	2910	Phenol
2560	Methyl chloride	2920	Phenolsulfonic acids
2570	Methyl cyclohexane	2930	Phenyl anthranilic acid
2590	Methyl cyclohexanone	2940	Phenylenediamine
2620	Methylene chloride	2950	Phosgene
2630	Methylene dianiline	2960	Phthalic anhydride
2635	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	2970	Phthalimide
2640	Methyl ethyl ketone	2973	B-picoline
2645	Methyl formate	2976	Piperazine
2650	Methyl isobutyl carbinol	3000	Polybutenes
2660	Methyl isobutyl ketone	3010	Polyethylene glycol
2665	Methyl methacrylate	3025	Polypropylene glycol
2670	Methyl pentynol	3063	Propionaldehyde
2690	a-methylstyrene	3066	Propionic acid
2700	Morpholine	3070	n-propyl alcohol
2710	a-naphthalene sulfonic acid	3075	Propylamine
2720	B-naphthalene sulfonic acid	3080	Propyl chloride
2730	a-naphthol	3090	Propylene
2740	B-naphthol	3100	Propylene chlorohydrin
2750	Neopentanoic acid	3110	Propylene dichloride
2756	o-nitroaniline	3111	Propylene glycol
2757	p-nitroaniline	3120	Propylene oxide
2760	o-nitroanisole	3130	Pyridine
2762	p-nitroanisole	3140	Quinone
2770	Nitrobenzene	3150	Resorcinol
2780	Nitrobenzoic acid (o, m, and p)	3160	Resorcylic acid
2790	Nitroethane	3170	Salicylic acid
2791	Nitromethane	3180	Sodium acetate
2792	Nitrophenol	3181	Sodium benzoate
2795	Nitropropane	3190	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
2800	Nitrotoluene	3191	Sodium chloracetate
2810	Nonene	3200	Sodium formate
2820	Nonyl phenol	3210	Sodium phenate

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPDB No.*	Chemical	OCPDB No.*	Chemical
3220	Sorbic acid	3390,	
3230	Styrene	3391,	
3240	Succinic acid	and	
3250	Succinonitrile	3393	Trichlorobenzenes
3251	Sulfanilic acid	3395	1,1,1-trichloroethane
3260	Sulfolane	3400	1,1,2-trichloroethane
3270	Tannic acid	3410	Trichloroethylene
3280	Terephthalic acid	3411	Trichlorofluoromethane
3290		3420	1,2,3-trichloropropane
and		3430	1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane
3291	Tetrachloroethanes	3450	Triethylamine
3300	Tetrachlorophthalic anhydride	3460	Triethylene glycol
3310	Tetraethyllead	3470	Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether
3320	Tetrahydronaphthalene	3480	Triisobutylene
3330	Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride	3490	Trimethylamine
3335	Tetramethyllead	3500	Urea
3340	Tetramethylenediamine	3510	Vinyl acetate
3341	Tetramethylethylenediamine	3520	Vinyl chloride
3350	Toluene-2,4-diamine	3530	Vinylidene chloride
3354	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	3540	Vinyl toluene
3355	Toluene diisocyanates (mixture)	3541	Xylenes (mixed)
3360	Toluene sulfonamide	3560	o-xylene
3370	Toluene sulfonic acids	3570	p-xylene
3380	Toluene sulfonyl chloride	3580	Xylenol
3381	Toluidines	3590	Xylidine

*The OCPDB Numbers are reference indices assigned to the various chemicals in the Organic Chemical Producers Data Base developed by EPA.

Adopted April 30, 1997 Effective May 22, 1997